

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

SPAKER HAINES treats the Illinois House as though it were his footstool.

It would save money to build a wigwam in Washington for the accommodation of visiting West Virginia braves.

Is the President in doubt about his policy, let him have a Democratic convention called. That will lift the veil.

The brilliant spectacle of modern times is Mr. Hendricks skipping over the country holding up his end of the affairs of state.

Borrow is to have a fruit exchange. A town that sells peaches at seventy-five cents a dozen in the height of the season needs something of that kind.

The business men of Louisville know what they want and are not ashamed to ask for it. They want gambling to go on for the general health of the trade.

Is Cleveland's backbone in this collapsed condition in the gentle mood of May what will be its state of mind when the melancholy dog days come?

BROTHER MANNING is having a hard time of it. There can be no relief for him until he pulls down the bars and lets them kick up their heels in the pasture.

A CORRESPONDENT asks whether "black is a natural color." We are not sure that we understand the question. Black is the absence of all color. It reflects no light.

MR. MORRISON has pulled out of the Senatorial race to enter the second wind. His scheme is to get the race again if he can take a select batch of Republicans along with him.

It is to be hoped that the Emperor of Austria may not do anything to displease Kelley. It would bother Vienna newspapers like all forty to translate Kelley's vigorous English.

The people pay a Cabinet officer \$8,000 a year for the sole purpose of hearing speeches for office. The time spent in listening to protests from the opposing faction is a clear case of misappropriation.

A NEW YORK actress belabored with a shovel another New York actress who had remarked to her "chensu." What is there inherently malicious in the chestnut, that the mere mention of it should give offense?

LOUISIANA Democrats have become so sorry over the President's policy that they are beginning to tell the truth. One of them charges Congressman King with getting his seat by fraud. That has never been a secret, but Louisiana Democrats have been a little shy about admitting it.

"MR. CLEVELAND's backbone was evidently exhausted with Pearson," remarks the New York Tribune, because the President is grinding out a purely Democratic list of postmasters. Perhaps there was no other postmaster who served Cleveland so good a turn at election time. This view is worth a place in the National Museum.

MR. HOWARD, of the Atlanta Constitution, having declined a good consularship, his admiring friends talk of running him for Governor. Two or three or four years ago Editor Grady of the same paper, was urged, but declined, to accept a seat in Congress. He is a wise journalist who sticks to his desk and leaves the public office to men who are strangers to the invigorating delights of the sanctum.

It is not, Oh, esteemed New Dominion, the sense of Wilson's majority. But Wilson is our promising Governor, and West Virginia did not deserve so terrible a brain-crack so early in her career. Don't you ever stand in the valley, her head bowed, her face flushed with shame, her brilliant eyes suffused with tears? It is her right to stand upon the mountain-top and greet with joy the rising orb of day. Let us be in our nation of it.

It is discovered by the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer that the President has made a dicker with two Republican Senators, Van Wyck, of Nebraska, and Sablin, of Minnesota, and possibly with two others. These Senators are to control the patronage in their States, and in turn support the President's nomination. It is further said that the Nebraska Democratic State Committee is complaining of Van Wyck's influence at the White House. Are we to infer that the President is preparing to "get in out of the wet?"

There is to be a Civil Service examination to be held at Martinsburg, the local board to be composed of the postmaster and two of his subordinates. This stirs up the Statesman to remark: "If the Civil Service law is to be administered in this way the sooner it is utterly disregarded the better. It certainly is an exasperating outrage on the Democratic party." This comment must be regarded as in the highest degree unfortunate. The editor of the Statesman is an applicant for the Martinsburg post-office, which place we should be glad to see him fill at the expiration of the term of the excellent man who now serves his country in that post of honor. But doesn't the Statesman see that it is exhibiting an offensive partiality, and doesn't know that the President is down on "offensive partiality" and going it strong on Civil Service reform? We sometimes think it is positively hazardous for an applicant for office to tamper with a newspaper.

For Charity's Sake.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The Post of to-day contains the following: A few weeks ago the statement was extensively published that Mr. Morgan, of Lexington, Ky., had become the heir to a fortune of a million of dollars through the death of his aunt, Harriette Fahnenburg nee Strothers, in France. Colonel Alfred Halsey, the attorney for the relatives, had written from Paris that upon his arrival he found that the will had been made, but in a manner satisfactory to the relatives. The eccentric baroness had cut off most of her bloodkin, only leaving small sums to a few, while the bulk of her fortune was given to the establishment of a charitable institution.

ROSECRANS' CHOICE.

THREE POSITIONS AWAITING HIM.

The Trials and Terrors in the Departments. The Budgeting Officer—Secretary Manning—Will Retain—General Washington News Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—It is understood that the President will appoint General Rosecrans to one of the following positions: Collector of San Francisco, Register of the Treasury, Register of Wills of the District of Columbia, or a vacancy soon to occur on the Mississippi River Commission.

The appropriation for the payment of bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs, and for the pay of two and three year volunteers has been exhausted. The President, being invited to visit Boston, replied that public business would not permit him at present to fix a day.

OFFICE SEEKERS.

Who Make Life a Burden to the Cabinet Officers.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Cabinet officers are in despair over the continuing demand which politicians make upon their time. They are often unable to find half an hour in the day which they can devote, without interruption, to the consideration of the important questions before them.

On the recent trip to Gettysburg, one Cabinet officer congratulated another that they had had one day at least free from the intrusion of office seekers. The other member of the Cabinet replied: "Yes, but they (the office seekers) have had a day of rest, and I don't want to go back to meet them. The office seekers scarcely need rest. Their vigor has not been impaired."

A good illustration of the demands upon official time is furnished by what one may daily see in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Manning started with the belief that it was his official duty to see every one who desired to call upon him. The result is that there is not an hour of the day during which an official of the department can secure the attention of the Secretary, even on the most important pressing business. After the interview is concluded with one or more callers, a decision in a weighty matter has been postponed from week to week, simply because the officer in charge of it has not had time to give it his attention.

Mr. Manning is not alone in this. Upon arriving at the department in the morning, Mr. Manning retires to his private room and examines his mail.

He then comes into the general room and spends an hour or two with the visitors, who occupy nearly all the available space. After running this gauntlet of callers, he retires again to his private room, and visitor after visitor is admitted. The greater portion of the day is thus lost in connection with official questions which in the main have no relation to the real duties of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Manning himself estimates that three-fourths of his callers seek appointments for themselves or their relatives. As growth of the Government, and the increase of its business, and the interference with work, and the contemplation of some arrangement by which he can obtain a little undisturbed time for the transaction of public business. The experience of Mr. Manning is the experience of nearly every member of the Cabinet.

HE WILL REMAIN.

Reports about Secretary Manning said to be false.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Rumor has been busy since Assistant Secretary Fairchild left Washington for New York to inspect the Custom-house at that place, in assigning him to various positions more important than the one he now occupies. This is a recognition of ability that is very flattering, but there does not seem to be any foundation for the report. One story has it that Mr. Fairchild will become Treasurer of the Treasury on the retirement of Mr. Manning, who is alleged to be serving in the Cabinet at present much against his inclinations. His office has been made to oblige Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Tilden, who are interested with him in financial matters, there is a distinct up and down in the coming election.

This is opposed of by inquiry at the White House, where it is learned that, so far from there being any prospect of Mr. Manning leaving the Cabinet after the New York election, there is a distinct up and down in the coming election. It is stated that Mr. Manning's official connection with the Administration will last for four years, health and life continuing, and that there has never been any other intention on either side to remove him from office. It is to be expected that Mr. Fairchild will be made Collector of the Customs in New York. It is said that the only practical solution of the difficulties which embarrass the Administration in the matter of the New York Custom-house is to get the selection of a man outside of New York not identified with either of the opposing Democratic factions in that city, and one sufficiently well and favorably known throughout the country.

Mr. Fairchild's recent visit to New York, his personal inspection of Custom-house matters, to which he has devoted much study ever since he came to Washington; the fact that he has been a successful business man, and his reputation as a civil service reformer, all point, it is argued, to the probability that he will be selected.

On top of this arrangement of the case comes a dispatch from Albany stating that Mr. Compeller Chapin has been asked to take Robertson's place, and that he has accepted it. In the event of Assistant Secretary Fairchild becoming Secretary or Collector, it has been settled who shall take his place. The present Collector of the Treasury, Judge McGee, of Brooklyn, a man of recognized ability, is to be made Assistant Secretary.

Department Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Postmaster General appointed Clarence Mackay postmaster at Benning, Va. Henry C. Bales, of Iowa, special swamp-land agent of the Land Office, and Jacob A. McEwen, special examiner of the Pension Office, have resigned.

Mr. Zachariah Montgomery, a prominent Louisiana lawyer, called at the Department to-day in company with Attorney General Garland, and was introduced to the employees of the law by the Secretary, Mr. Lammie. The future Assistant Attorney General of the Department, it is understood, will be made in a few days, as his predecessor's resignation takes effect on the 24th inst.

Secretary Lamar's Selections.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Secretary Lamar to-day appointed the following named persons as special agents of the Bureau of Labor: Charles B. Judd, of Colorado; James Libby, of New York; Elvin B. Jones, of Maryland; Henry B. Wilson, of New Jersey; Wm. H. Stinson, of New Hampshire; James Reed, of Massachusetts; Arthur E. Woodford, of Connecticut; H. H. Groves, of Delaware; George Fox, of Pennsylvania; H. L. Thaisen, of Pennsylvania; Chas. F. Gilliam, of Ohio;

LABOR TROUBLES.

FIGHT ON THE SCALE SCHEDULE.

A Difference of Opinion in Pittsburgh Circles—Both Sides Interviewed—Nice Mills Will Continue Operations in Spite of the Amalgamated Association.

PITTSBURGH, May 15.—It is learned on very good authority that President Weiss and Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association, are at work preparing a new compromise scale which is to be submitted to the manufacturers. The scale is ten percent below the scale of last year and this is the scale which will probably be accepted by the manufacturers. The officers refuse to talk about the scale or what they will do.

MR. HATTON'S VIEWS.

Vilas' Circular in Keeping With the Intentions of the Administration.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Ex-Postmaster General Frank Hatton, who is in the city, says of Postmaster General Vilas' circular of April 29 to-day:

"The circular is marked 'Confidential,' and evidently, from its date, has been given away by some one, doubtless a Democrat, who is dissatisfied with Mr. Vilas' course. I do not see anything very remarkable in the circular, taking it from a Democratic standpoint. No Republican of principles could hold office under a Democratic Administration and preserve his political integrity."

"What about Mr. Pearson, the New York Postmaster?"

"I said Republican. It is but natural when a Democratic Administration assumes the reins of Government that it should seek to have men of that particular stripe in official positions. Now it is well known that no Republican supported Mr. Cleveland while running for the office of President."

"What about the Independents—the Mugwumps?"

"What about them, and I say it again. Now how can a Republican hope to retain his office under a Democratic Administration, after having been selected by the Republican party and served under it? Mr. Vilas says there must be evidence of the political attitude having in some shape, taken an active part in politics."

"I suppose he means in opposition to the Administration. They must have been, as he says, partisans; but he qualifies that word with the adjective 'obnoxious and offensive.' Then he proceeds to describe what is partisanship, but adds, 'Possibly other acts of equal force may be noted in some cases.' This makes the matter very broad for a Democratic Senator or Representative to act upon. It is a matter of opinion, and a person opposed to the Administration. Look at the case of Oberly in the Indian Bureau. Was he or was he not a partisan? Vilas may be cautious in not seeking to give unnecessary offense, but it is very apparent that the other members of the Cabinet do not seek to be quite as cautious. But this is natural, and it will only be a question of time before all Republicans—mind, I say again Republicans—will be removed from office."

A MISSING BANK OFFICIAL.

His Accounts All Straight—Years that His Mind is Unsettled.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 15.—John A. Van Gelder, a prominent resident of Jersey City Heights, employed as receiving clerk of the Union National Bank, Wall street, New York, has been missing since Friday last. While the matter has been kept secret as possible, both his friends and officers of the bank have been making search for him, but without success. He resided with his wife and two children in a neat cottage at 88 Jersey street, Jersey City. Friday morning he left home for the bank, and remained on duty there all day. He left the keys of his flat at the bank behind him, and was expected to return about 4 o'clock. His accounts were all straight. He has been missing for nearly a week. A bank official visited the hotel and interviewed the woman. She refused to give her name, but said she would tell Van Gelder's whereabouts if paid \$2,500 in advance. This was refused, and a search was made for the woman. She was located by detectives. Before this could be done, however, she had left the hotel.

Yesterday Mr. Van Gelder's brother-in-law, John A. Vanborne, of the First National Bank, Jersey City, inserted the following in the Herald: "Johnny—Won't you communicate with me? All!"

The following reply appeared in the Herald to-day: "All—With pleasure. I am now in New York."

Mr. Vanborne has written as directed, and hopes speedily to be able to clear up the mystery. It is feared that overwork may have affected the missing man's mind.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A Placekeeper Murdered—The Victim of a Miser—How He Died.

WABKMAN, Ill., May 15.—Intelligence has just been received here of a mysterious murder committed at a small town about five miles from here. An elderly man named Bering had for fourteen years had charge of the summer residence of Eralda B. Cook, of Chicago, at Libertyville. He slept there and took his meals at a hotel across the street. He was steady and inclined to be miserly. On Monday night he disappeared, but the fact attracted no attention, as it was supposed he had gone to Chicago to see Mr. Cook.

On Wednesday morning some acquaintances called at the hotel and learning that he had not returned, entered Mr. Cook's residence to see if he was there. They found blood on the floor and on the door, and a suspicious man, immediately called the police. They found his body in a small lake near the house. Bering was paid \$800 about a year ago, and recently received \$350 more. It is supposed that somebody knew of this, and intending to kill him, he lured him to the lake. He kept the money in the house, and was in the act of securing it, when he was killed. It is not known whether they have discovered any traces of the murderer.

FIVE CHILDREN LOST.

In the Rager Flames that Consumed the Dwelling.

OWATONNA, Minn., May 15.—Last night Henry Lewiston's house caught fire, the family consisting of himself, wife and seven children and a hired man, all sleeping in the second story. Lewiston and wife were awakened by the glare and rushed down stairs, the wife carrying the youngest child in her arms, another child aged 10, and the hired man following. When Lewiston opened the door the flames burst in nearly overpowering him and burning off his hair and beard. The hired man succeeded in breaking the window through which they escaped, but not before Mrs. Lewiston was severely burned. Lewiston made frantic efforts to reach his little daughter and four sons still asleep on stairs, but all five perished in the flames.

GRAND JURY'S DECISION.

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PLEADING FOR GAMBLERS.

A Novel Effort of Louisville Business Men in their Behalf.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15.—For some time past there have been persistent rumors that the gamblers would be allowed to reopen their places. These proved to be incorrect, but it is no longer a secret that Mayor Reed has been urged to do so by a large number of prominent merchants on Main street and Fourth avenue. The Mayor upon being questioned as to the report, said:

"Without calling any names, I may say that representatives from the business community of Louisville have called upon me and asked for the sake of the commercial interests of the city, to allow the gamblers to operate. To all of these gentlemen I have replied by asking them to return to their homes and write me for publication whatever they might have to say upon the gambling question. It is almost needless to say that none of them have written."

"It is just this way," observed a gentleman well informed upon the question. "The wholesale merchants argue that country dealers come to the city as much as they do to play their goods. If they were not for that they would save expense by buying of druggists. When they come here they want to see a good time, and if they can't get it they will go to Cincinnati or elsewhere. It is the same way with the retail dealers. One large firm says that a certain wealthy gambler used to purchase from them from \$100 to \$250 worth of goods per week for the last three years. These were about 200 professional gamblers in the city, and the sums these spent in such ways were enormous. The saloons have suffered heavily, and the brewers also. One of the latter declares that closing the saloons would cost him just as much as if he were to close his saloon. 'I don't believe,' continued the gentleman, 'that the Mayor will yield to their entreaties. It is true, the houses have been closed and opened four times under the late administration. As things are, Jacob being the last to yield to the representations of the merchants. But Booker Reed is too shrewd to compromise himself by such a step. If the gamblers were allowed to open again he would have to bear the full odium of the proceeding—something which he is not at all inclined to do. The Mayor is too shrewd a man to commit political suicide by such a step, even independent of the moral considerations of the case.'"

A NARROW ESCAPE.

From Death—An Open Switch Causes Disaster on a Railway.

DETROIT, Mich., May 15.—About 9 o'clock last night a Wabash freight train left Detroit. When near Hand station, 14 miles out, the locomotive and eight cars plunged through an open switch and were piled up in a promiscuous heap. No warning of the accident was had. John M. Humphrey, engineer, James H. Cook, fireman, and A. J. Harris, brakeman, were buried in the wreck. A force of men were soon working at the debris and the men were rescued. Humphrey and Cook were badly bruised and got almost killed. Harris escaped with a broken arm. Their escape from death is considered miraculous. The railroad authorities believe the switch was opened by a man who designed to wreck the passenger train leaving this city later in the night. Officers are searching for the guilty parties.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

The question as to whether there is to be a general strike among the Amalgamated men was being generally thought quietly discussed this morning. The members of the Amalgamated Association were very anxious to express their opinion publicly, but were held back by the fact that one member of a Lawrenceville, Ill. job, however, was more outspoken. He held a man whose opinion carries much weight among his fellow workers. "No, sir, I don't think it is a good idea to go on strike. It is a very dangerous thing to do. You can just say that the Lawrenceville workers are going to be a man against the scale just yesterday, and there will be no back-out on their part."

It was learned this morning that an important conference had been held two days ago between the representatives of the Amalgamated Association and a committee of the manufacturers. The matter was further to the effect that a proposition was under consideration, which would allow the workers a 10 percent reduction, and in case there was a general strike ordered by the Amalgamated Association that the employees of this firm would withdraw from the Association. A call was made upon the truth of the story. A representative of the firm replied: "This firm did have a talk with a committee of our workers. There is no truth in the rumor that a proposition was made to the workers to allow a 10 percent reduction in wages. The firm has no intention of withdrawing from the Association. Our talk was more of the nature of advising our men that under the circumstances a reduction would be accepted by them. They would not express any opinion on the matter. The firm is not in a position to say that they must be governed by their instructions from their lodges."

ABOUT THE STRIKE.

PITTSBURGH, May 15.—The Dispatch says: "The iron workers' strike, if such a measure is finally decided upon by the Amalgamated Association, will not be general. It was learned to-day on good authority that several mills intended to continue operations, strike or no strike. A member of a Lawrenceville, Ill. state positively that their mill will not cease operations June 1st. This information is given on condition that the firm name be withheld. The employees at this mill have agreed to work at the present rate until the strike, if there is one, is concluded, when they will accept the terms decided upon by other mills and the Amalgamated Association."

Carnegie Bros. & Company held a conference with the Amalgamated Association at Lawrenceville this afternoon. A reduction of 10 percent in wages was proposed, but the firm refused to accept. They will await the action of the Conference Committee of the Association.

It was learned to-night that in case of a strike the Amalgamated Association counts on nine mills continuing operations, as follows: Oliver Brothers and Phillips, five mills; Grant, Bennett & Co., two mills; and McBurn & Co., and the Steel Iron Company. The last two named it is claimed, have orders on hand sufficient to keep them running at the old wages.

How They View It.

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DETROIT, Mich., May 15.—About 9 o'clock last night a Wabash freight train left Detroit. When near Hand station, 14 miles out, the locomotive and eight cars plunged through an open switch and were piled up in a promiscuous heap. No warning of the accident was had. John M. Humphrey, engineer, James H. Cook, fireman, and A. J. Harris, brakeman, were buried in the wreck. A force of men were soon working at the debris and the men were rescued. Humphrey and Cook were badly bruised and got almost killed. Harris escaped with a broken arm. Their escape from death is considered miraculous. The railroad authorities believe the switch was opened by a man who designed to wreck the passenger train leaving this city later in the night. Officers are searching for the guilty parties.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

The question as to whether there is to be a general strike among the Amalgamated men was being generally thought quietly discussed this morning. The members of the Amalgamated Association were very anxious to express their opinion publicly, but were held back by the fact that one member of a Lawrenceville, Ill. job, however, was more outspoken. He held a man whose opinion carries much weight among his fellow workers. "No, sir, I don't think it is a good idea to go on strike. It is a very dangerous thing to do. You can just say that the Lawrenceville workers are going to be a man against the scale just yesterday, and there will be no back-out on their part."

It was learned this morning that an important conference had been held two days ago between the representatives of the Amalgamated Association and a committee of the manufacturers. The matter was further to the effect that a proposition was under consideration, which would allow the workers a 10 percent reduction, and in case there was a general strike ordered by the Amalgamated Association that the employees of this firm would withdraw from the Association. A